MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1885.

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week miding April 18, 1985, man

The State Election of Sevember.

The possible outcomes of the next campaign are considered with extreme security y our Magwamoceratic contemporaries. They seem to labor under the delusion that it is unnecessary for the Administration to take any especial interest in the New York sice. tion. They have persuaded themselves that the Democrats cannot fail to carry this State unless the "spotlemen" and the "politicians" make a fight against the Administration; and to be beaten by these habby fellows will be as high a compliment to the Administration as if its friends carried the State. The Administration and the party will still be all right, and, in fact, both will be rather strengthened than otherwise by being whipped in a holy cause. The more the "spoilsmen" and the "politicians kick, the more manifest will be the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration, and the more certain will it be in the end to get support from the people at large. This is all very pretty, and it is all wrong.

The State is so close that the Democrats will have to work hard to carry it, although they have a certain advantage of position. Whether they will use that advantage or not remains to be seen. But it is evident that the Administration cannot fall to take a deep interest in the result. If New York should be carried by the Republicans, it is probable that nothing but new and unexpected success es in Republican States could help the Administration in the Congress elections next year. If New York, which has so great a share in the Administration, shall elect a Republican Governor, the result, no matter by wha local or general causes brought about, will be, and will everywhere be considered, a rebuke to the Administration. If Mr. CLEVE-LAND and Mr. MANNING and Mr. WHITNEY cannot carry their own State, what State in the North can be counted on as sure to the Democracy? What can do more to destroy all dissensions among the Republicans and to revive their hopes than to wrest this great State from their opponents?

The loss of New York would undoubtedly be a personal humiliation to the Administration, and on that account, if on no other, it is bound to feel a deep concern in the election next fall, and to do all it consistently can in the mean time to strengthen the hands of its friends. Aside from personal considerations, the Administration is bound by its obligations to the whole Democratic party to promote by all the means in its power the success of the New York Democrats, whose defeat might be the defeat of the whole party.

As for the abused "spoilsmen" and "pollticians," they are faithful party men, and we presume they will not be driven from their loyalty even by the contemptuous taunts of the Mugwump contingent. The only danger to be apprehended, so far as they are concerned, is that they may think the Administration a little indifferent to the services of active workers like themselves, and so may not take their usual interest in the canvass. But the Administration has peculiar facilities for understanding the politics of New York, and it is in its power to remove all cause of misapprehension, if any exists, and to give a powerful encouragement and stimulus to the Democratic canvass. Very probably it will do this even at the risk of abrading the tender sensibilities of the Mugwumps.

Very clever people are these, but they will not be able to persuade the Hon. DANIEL Manning, for instance, or the Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, that it is not decidedly important to have New York go Democratic this year, and that the Administration has not a vital interest in the election.

Oklahoma and Old Winnebago.

The proclamation of President CLEVELAND. revoking his predecessor's executive order of Feb. 27, 1885, and warning all persons who have gone upon the Old Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations, by virtue of that order, to quit them within sixty days, must create a good deal of consternation. Following closely upon the emphatic repulse of COUCH, who went from Kansas to Washington to plead the cause of the Oklahoma filibusters, it will be a hard blow to those who are casting covetous eyes upon other lands devoted by treaty to the red men.

There is, however, one marked difference between the Oklahoma and the Old Winnebago movements. The followers of PAYNE and Couch have never received any countenance whatever from any part of the Government, military or civil, executive or judicial. On the contrary, they have been uniformly arrested and driven out of the Indian Territory whenever they entered it. It is true that they obtained from Col. PARKER, formerly of Gen. GRANT's staff, and from one or two local lawyers, an opinion that the lands in the Territory which had been acquired anew from the Creeks and Seminoles became a part of the public domain open to settlement. But the decisions of United States courts have shown that opinion to have no basis in law or fact.

Indeed, a great part of the lands ceded back to the United States by the Indians under the treaties of 1866, have since been assigned to the use of other tribes, thus indieating that the purpose was not to acquire more public domain for white settlers, but to obtain homes for bands at that time out of the Territory. In addition, these treaties, in express language, limit the future occupation of the lands ceded to that of "friendly Indians and freedmen." These facts have been repeatedly made known to the wouldbe Oklahoma colonists, through documents published by the Interior Department, as well as by decisions of the courts, and have formed the basis for the various executive proclamations under which people intruding into the Indian Territory have been turned other day, of Couch's plea was, therefore, no

tresponent who had been waiting for withe to lower their fate. They could have read it in the uniform position maintained by the ferwirement from the outset, and founded they have incurred much expense for their porrowys and outfits, healths their hose of time: but they made the outlay on the more the timber lands and water fronts, should a charge of the 5-iministration of the legisla-

tion of Congress favor them.

With the sections upon the Old Winnelings and Crow Creek trust in Dakota the case to different. They did not intrude in delinner of an executive proclamation. Although the great Street remove has long been so object. late movement to from from was underwith the order of the President of the United States entering the region to the public demain. The existion of the settlers under the reversal of this order, leaged by Prosident Carracters on Friday, will be a hardship for them. Although the elementaness onder which Secretary Tantan procured its issues, within five days of the end of Mr. Anritt n'a Administration, were very apaptelous. yet it must be remembered that the people of Imitota had had the subject before them for years, and were propared to accept this early as final.

Not the less true in it, as President Course. LAND'S proclamation says, that the order Feb. 27 was "illegal, and in violation of the plighted faith and obligations of the United States contained in sundry treaties with the Indian tribes." If lilegal, that is reason enough for declaring the order to be wholly inoperative and void." Whether it is also true that "the further execution of said order will not only occasion much distress and suffering to peaceable Indians, but retard the work of their civilization and engender among them a distrust of the national Government," may be a matter more open to discussion. Some of the Dakota settlers will, perhaps, base their protests on ground that the land in quesis not used by the Indians, and that more practical hardship will be wrought in revoking the order than in conirming it. But the one sufficient fact is that the land entered upon is a part of the Sioux reserve by solemn pledges set apart on the east bank of the Missourl, under the second article of the treaty of April 29, 1868. It should be remembered, also, that while the settlers have laid out some money and labor for transportation, and for clearing and seed. ing the lands which they hastily rushed upon, nevertheless, since President ARTHUR's order is not yet two months old, and since the protest and call for its revocation was made and widely published by the Indian Rights Association a month ago, the hardship of the settlers is not extreme. They have paid

A Persian Puzzle for Mugwumps.

sense the victims of their own haste.

no money for the lands, and are in some

Why is it wrong to turn out a Republican Postmaster in the city of New York, and right to turn out a Republican Minister in

the city of Teheran? About two years ago the United States established a diplomatic mission in Persia. It is just about as necessary and useful as a fan in Nova Zembia. Nevertheless, the law provides for it, and rather generously, too, considering how little there is to be done by our representative there. He receives \$5,000 a year for looking after American interests in Persia, and it is doubtful whether as many as thirty citizens of the United States resid in the dominions of the Shah.

The present Minister Resident and Consul-General at the Persian capital is Mr. S. G. W. BENJAMIN of this city. He knew a good deal about Persia before he went there, and of course knows a great deal more now. Doubtess he has perfected his knowledge of the Persian tongue by this time, so as to be able o converse with the Shah and his Ministers and read the poems of HAFIZ in the original Just as Mr. PEARSON was said by reason of his experience to be the one person peculiarly fit to be Postmaster of New York, so it be admitted that Mr. BENJAMIN is by reason of his experience the one person peculiarly fit to be Minister to Persia.

Yet PEARSON stays, while S. G. W. BENJA-MIN must go. Among the appointments made by the President on Saturday was that of Mr. Bay. LISS W. HANNA of Indiana to be Minister

Resident and Consul-General of the United States in Persis. Whether Mr. HANNA, like Mr. George SAVAGE FITZ-BOODLE, is able to order a dinner in all the languages of civilized Europe, we do not know; but we venture to assert

that he would incur considerable risk of starvation if he could not get a meal unless he ordered it in Persian. Can it be possible that the principles of civil service reform seem more important when they are considered with reference to

affect the Persian mission? Slavers in the Pacific.

the New York Post Office than when they

The white sugar planters of Queensland, Fiji, and other parts of the Pacific require a larger supply of native labor than the home market affords. Laborers are therefore recruited in other islands by ships, which engage wholly in this traffic. Both the English and German Governments have recently been informed by their agents that the labo traffic has degenerated into slave stealing, and that all the horrors which formerly disgraced the business have been revived. Commissioner ROMILLY writes to his Gov

ernment that along the coast of New Britain and New Ireland natives who go on board isbor ships to trade are placed in confinement. If they manage to jump overboard they are fired at in the water. Native fishermen are kidnapped in their boats, which are not unfrequently met by vessels drifting about with their part load of fish and fishing tackle. Mr. Lawes, a missionary on the southern coast of New Guinea, writes that natives are enticed on board ship and forcibly taken away, and that they are compelled by threats of death to tell the Inspectors in Queensland that they have voluntarily left home to labor. Capt. KARDIER of the German navy reports to his Government that the Captains of vessels not only buy prisoners of the chiefs for firearms, but entice persons on board who come alongside in their canoes to trade and then detain them. The German Consul at the Marshall Islands writes that the labor traffic in New Britain and New Ireland is, with few exceptions, slave trading as deplorable as any that

was ever carried on in Africa. Last summer the vessel Hopeful left Queensland to pick up a load of laborers. Its crew were armed with Winchester rifles. It cruised among the islands in Torres Strait, south of New Guinea, making no pretence of hiring natives, but kidnapping them in the most barefaced manner. Two boats would be sent ashore to recruit. The crews would hustle a number of natives into the boats and then pull for the vessel. If the poor creatures refused to be entrapped from their homes a back by force. The decisive rejection, the flight would follow, and several natives were thus massacred. At Harris Island the unhardship for the two thousand would-be suspecting natives came off from the

there to trade with the Bispelat. Some of then were hard on board and sont down bu-low. Bearsiting Agent MacNess, with an armed best, then tried to some those who re-mained in their cutoes. The best overteek one of the fireing encore, and a native last hold of its guarante. He was struck by one of the natives. MacNeys, record his citie, and the native fell, pierons with a shot in the left breast. The other men in the cance lespest into the sea, and several were drowned. Emme who were picked up were

in Gormaland in Desember last. An act was reated through the Colonial Parliament onshiing the court to menter the festionery of lefted that the oftenance realized they denied be sent to prison if they did not tell the truth. On the evidence often they and the victors and arestonered to be hanged. His arm tenes was afterward commuted to imprison ment for life, because it was not clearly shown that his shot was followed by the victim's death.

Three weeks ago the labor traffic outer in the Parish were brought up in the firtish Parliament. Lord Frenchman and the Deverament had been fully apprised them, and that a Commission, consisting of the German Counts Coneral in Sydney and the English Colonial Secretary in Fig. had been appointed to make recommendations for joint action by Great Britain and Germany to suppress the outrages. These gen-tlemen are now in London, and are proparing their report.

It Will Bene Watching.

An appropriation of fifteen thousand dol are to camble Mr. Convix to continue his Adirondack survey has been skilfully passed through the Assembly without attracting any particular attention. It is not at all improbable that the senate will consider this appropriation favorably. It will be remembered, perhaps, that Mr. Convin and the Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance are close friends. They shared at the expense of the State the perils and the pleasires of Adirondack travel two years ago and nothing so softens the heart of one ma loward another as companionship in moun tain exploration. Mr. Convin showed Mr. ANSING the Adirondacks and told him a bout the forests; and now Mr. Laxsing cannot well do less than get Mr. Convin's appropriation through the Senate.

There is, nevertheless, nothing in the hisory of the Adirondack survey, as conducted y Mr. Convey, which justifies the expenditure d another cent of the people's money upon it. The Adirondack survey has been of no practical benefit to the State; on the contrary, t has been a positive injury. It has needless ly destroyed valuable forests, and destroyed or obliterated boundary marks of prime importance to the owners of forest land.

The Attrondack survey is not a piece of cientific work of which the State has any reason to be proud. It is ridiculed by all selentific men of any standing, by whom the director is looked upon as a pretentious harlatan in science, and as an unscrupulous and persistent wirepuller in politics.

Mr. CLEVELAND was wise to refuse a ago, to allow the State to be longer encumpered with the Adirondack survey. His sucessor should follow his example and vete any appropriation put in the Supply bill for this purpose. Adirondack legislation is sadly needed, but

t is not this sort that the people want.

Ships of the Desert.

The strength of the camel, says a leading authority on the subject, its power of en durance, its ability to go without water, have justly earned for it the title of "ship of the Mr. John Roach ought to be specially interested in this branch of unval architecture.

The ordinary ship of the desert is from a quarter to half a ton burden. Its stroke is about seven feet per stride, with thirty-eight to forty revolutions a minute. It has one, ie varieties two hui on which guns may be mounted. The turrets do not revolve, but this is not of much consequence, for the camel itself can be

wheeled around in no time. The average speed of the ship of the des ert is about three knots an hour. There is a swifter model known as the Arabian camel or dromedary, suitable for use as a cruiser or commerce destroyer, which sometimes at tains a speed of ten knots. Roughly speak ing, the camel runs about as fast as the vessels which Mr. ROACH has been in the habit of building for the United States Government can steam in fair weather while their shafts hold out.

It now looks as if Mr. ROACH, for sixteen years the friend of the American flag, might be forced by circumstances beyond his control to abandon his gallant, though unsuc cessful, attempt to build up for this country a navy of camels of the sea.

To what flag will be transfer his affection? We beg leave to call his attention to the fact that there is at present in a distant part of the world a lively and practically unlimited demand for ships of the desert. To an experienced and persuasive Individual, Central Asia affords a fine field for enterprise in the direction of camel contracts.

How to Save Ten Millions.

The new Parks bill, favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Cities, is the special

order in the State Senate this evening. It ought to pass. It is in the interest of the taxpayers. It reduces the proposed park area to reasonable dimensions. It is the result of Mayor Grace's efforts to avert from this community a tremendous burden of new debt. It will save to the people of New York city at least ten million dollars of the expenditure contemplaced by the original park scheme adopted by the Legislature last year.

The votes of Senators and members of the Assembly on this bill will be closely watched.

The members of the Naval Advisory Board have written a letter to Secretary WHITNEY, saying that his action in declining to accep their recommendation that the Dolphin should be accepted, and in appointing another Board to inquire whether the contract for building the vessel had been fulfilled, is popularly in terpreted as a reflection on them. They wish court of inquiry appointed, in order that they may have an opportunity of vindicating them solves. Mr. WHITNEY has replied that his action contains nothing of the sort attributed to it, and that he is under no obligation to take cognizance of rumors and impressions like those alleged. Having thus let down very rapidly the offende i dignity of the sensitive Board he suffers it to strike bottom with a thump by remarking that if, after a better acquaintance with the Board's affairs, he discovers anything in them warranting an investigation, he will not hesitate to appoint a court of inquiry.

The course of the Secretary in this matter has been simple and sensible from the start All that the country wants is a good ship, built according to the bargain. To make sure tha the ship is a good one, the best examining committee is one that, while perfectly competent in other respects, has had nothing to do with its planning or construction. This is the

part of Fourt that Mr. Wavever has appelled. It may not be the Belegonian way of deing things, but it is the right way.

A very close observer is the Washi the it. It is serious that his lady culture he given their 's ... hand a kind of a dry. No wanter the "lady relieve" bernell appendix volumes by the Franchisa's appendix appendix of her hand. But the gentlemen splore as the Herald sectorpositest truth as the first as well. Some of them is ease of a special exposure, and, in-land it would productly receive too much save direct want office, and so to to particularly glad flow of " lady eatlers" than with a delegation of Missouri Colorada or Massachusetts Wag. Granps evan. But de experient the Magazines don't like to have the Provident shake hands with ortinary people. It's ton democratics

we beginnes to inform our estoemed contemporary, the Photo Books that Pourson and not Pontroller to the Christian name of President Irray of Maxieo.

delphia Press, referring to the name of the Governor of Mery, Cot. ALCENANOVE, in-paires in it possible that the Turoman leaders are add ing Russian terminations to their barbarous ALIERASOFF was formerly known as Att Khon and the interesting story of his life sings at the Gute of Herat."

THE DOLPHIN MONEY.

John Manch's Transies with a Secretary or

WASHINGTON, April 19.-All contracts for the construction of ships for the navy contain a clause reserving ten per cent, of the price to be paid as a protection to the Government and a guarantee of faithful performance. After comthis reserve fund good to the contractor. If the rork is not satisfactory, the reserve fund is ap-

plied to remedy imperfections.

A clause of this character binds the contracts with John lieach for the construction of the Dolphin, the Boston, the Atlanta, and the Chieago. The Dolphin is the only one of the four that is finished, but that vessel has not been yet accepted by the Secretary of the Navy. A emmission of officers has been appointed to lecide whether the conditions of the contract

have been carried out.

Mr. Roach made a claim on the reserve fund before either of the ships was completed. The new President of the Advisory Board demurred to any payment, until after the final inspection Mr. Chandler insisted that Roach could be par tially park from this reserve, in proportion to the work done. He procured an opinion to this effect from "Brewster, Attorney-General," and the Advisory Board receded from its for-

and the Advisory Board receded from its for-mer position.

Roach received large sums from the reserve for the Dolphin, the Atlanta, and the Boston, right in the face of the contracts and against the practice of the department. The act of March 3, 1883, which authorizes the construcn of these ships, says:

No such vessel shall be accepted unless completed in trict conformity with the contract, with the advice and assistance of the Naval Advisory Board. and assistance of the Naval Advisory Board.

Mr. Chandler drafted this law himself, and the Robeson Congress passed it in conformity with his wishes. Mr. Roach now objects to a proper compilance with the terms which he originally prescribed, with the view of disarming opposition to the projects he had prepared. It is not pleasant for the engineer to be holsted with his own petard, and Mr. Roach does not like to be held to "atrict conformity with the contracts," nor to be inspected by officers who have no fear of Chandler before their eyes.

GOLD AND SILVER

The Total Production for the Your 1884 Patimated to be \$70,500,000.

WASHINGTON, April 19.-Mr. Burchard, the irector of the Mint, in his special annual re-United States for the calendar year 1884, estimates the production of the country to have been: Gold, \$30,800,000; silver, computed at the silver dollar coinage rate, \$48,800,000; total, \$79,600,000. This shows an increase over the yield of the previous year of about \$800,000 gold and \$2,400,000 silver. The total deposits f gold at the mints during the year amounted to \$50,518,179, of which \$30,807,200 was reported as domestic. The exports of gold builion, exlusive of United States bars, amounted to only \$115,000.

The total deposits of silver builton, exclusive of redeposits, at the mints and assay offices, was \$36,670,731, of which \$32,305,036 was entered as domestic. The exports of domestic aliver were \$17,607,067, of which \$2,148,578 were United States bars and \$700,000 Hawaiian coin, manufactured of domestic sliver of 1884's production, which would leave the export of domestic undeposited sliver, as entored at the Custom House at its commercial value, \$14.848.479. The exports of sliver were \$3.256,-938. of which \$2.296,218 came to the mints, leaving nearly \$1,000,000 exported as domestic beducting this leaves \$13.887,000 as the commercial value of the net export of undeposited domestic silver, which at its coining rate equals \$16.400,000. It is estimated that about \$100,000 worth of domestic silver bullion was furnished by private refiners to jewellers and others. Adding to the amount of odmestic silver deposited at the mints, the net exports of undeposited at the mints, the net exports of undeposited and the amount of undeposited used in the arts, would make the silver production of the country about \$42,000,000, or, at its commercial value, about \$42,000,000, or, at its commercial value, about \$42,000,000, which is about \$1,500,000 less than Mr. Valentine's estimate.

The product of the year and disposition may approximately be stated as follows:

Gold.

River.

River.

River.

Production

Silver.

Production

Silver.

Production

Silver.

Silver.

Silver.

Production

Silver.

Silver.

Production

Silver.

**S production, which would leave the export of

Production 530,800,000 838,800,000 | Dispessition | Disp \$4H,800,000 Total \$30,800,000

Fifty-three incorporated companies working gold and silver mines paid during the year, in 227 dividends, 87.587.698. During the same period 207 assessments were levied on 117 mines, on which it is estimated that over \$1.000,000 have been paid.

Mr. Randall Getting Better.

WASHINGTON, April 19.-Mr. Randall, who has been confined to the house for several weeks from the consequences of overwork at the late season, is now improving in health. He hopes soon to regain his former strength. Any Chairman of the Committee on Approprintions who does his duty conscientionaly by a rigi accutiny of all the expenditures—a task which involves immense toil—must expect to pay a severe penalty in physical exhaustion. Mr. Randall has worked hard, to hard that the consequences would have been serious but for his vigorous constitution.

Decorative Art gives the following interesting statis-tics: It is seven years last October since this the pioneer society of decorative art in this country, opened its doors for the sale of woman's work, and to give opportunity for education in certain art industries especially to those women who have been thrown upor their own resources for support.

The names of 3.640 contributors of work are now

registered on the society's books, and \$234,398 have been paid during the last six years to contributors an mbroiderers directly in its employ.
Statistics lately received from the California, Buffalo. ochester, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston Societies

of Decorative Art show that, together with the New York society, they have paid for woman's work over half a million of dollars, but the list of these societies is very complete, and statistics tell only in very small measure the benefits accomplished through them A new and important branch of the society's work is its free industrial classes, the object of which is to nterest chi dren as well as adults, not only by furnishing them the means of giving expression to their ideas

on paper, but to influence them to work out their ideas— both to design and execution—and thus to impress their wn individuality on their work. Instruction has been given during the past year in free hand drawing, modelling, plain and fine white sewing, and embroidery (in one or more of these branches) in cieven different mission schools of New York city.

PREE BES 17 484136

Mandred to the Purpos

Gennew's, April 17 -- me ball of a second igns rectors our on a read that read out of the properties foreign of everbory. North Carolina too Stort with augment who were bandwaffed. They were an markety mile & white then whose feetings extended above his broom and the free from feetings on as to feet the free feet and them is charge on its market as feet and them is charge on its was market as they seen. He addressed them as been good that a feeting of this parties.

changed rude years with them, and a surprise for send outs a great initial file of the part of the send outs finish and the degree themselves the send of the degree initial the degree themselves one sentence of their beauty at the glander protection on their beauty at the glander protection of their beauty at the glander protection of the send of the glander protection.

said one.

of ere " said smoother."

For goting for foregy for make to place tone. Fy the floor the man in the boots and the

has had reserved his compared, and, after so applying he longhing at me, and "It follower curling stranger, and folks after has available some question."

that do now might reigh skinned or high that do low of granitation s got all shown do to faigh the terp time down into the loss skinned siens up outen do reach of de highest nigger

cione ap outen de reach of de highest singer and de longest back. So we are now geine to make war on the terrige sine. These boys is old heales at the business and there geine out to foreign with me to work. Fas breed on "still the did not explain the headers".

"toff on Yes, san, every time!"
"toff on Yes, san, ever

ing their fare, and the operators who need tegroes pay him so much per head for bringing them.

The contractor, therefore, is practically a dealer in negroes, much after the fashion of the old times. These negroes work a season in Georgia, where they receive as much as \$20 per month, and then return to their old homes. Many of them leave their families in North Carolina, and many, of course, have no families. The time of their return is a season of rich harvest for the pine woods groggeries. A negro from teorgia who has \$50, or perhaps even \$100, in his pocket comes back to his old home as a capitainst-for a few weeks at least. Blotous living, then a period of the old poverty and humility, then another trip to ticorgia—this is the circle of their lives.

Yet these turpentine negroes scorn the domesticated darky who works for \$12 a month on a farm. They have a noble savage scorn also for such effeminate things as beds and crockery; of anything, indeed, that hints of the tame monotony of civilization; but they can drink liquor with any civilized being in the world. They work by the piece and receive their pay weekly, and, in consequence, have more cash than any other negroes. But they seldom work more than five days a week, and saturday they spend at a railroad station. The liquer is vigorous and sometimes leads to a tragedy. When a negro in this remote region kills a negro there is no sentimentality or philanthropy conveniently near to make moan or inquiry. The murdier goes away before the Sheriff comes; and there is simply one negro learly defined individuality, and so who misses him?

During the idle season of the year, when

or inquiry. The marderer goes away before the Sheriff comes; and there is simply one negro less, that's all. During life he enjoyed no clearly defined individuality, and so who misses him?

During the idle season of the year, when there is no boxing or chipping or dipping to do in the forest, many of these untamed laborers get employment on the ditching and wood trains of new railroads. The boss of such a train is regarded as an extraordinary man, and, indeed, he is. He nas fifty or more of these men to oversee, and among every fifty there are likely to be a few who, in his counton, need occasional reprimands. The same negro who will agree to a bargain whereby he is to be hand-cuffed may be a busnacious fellow. The boss of the train therefore emphasizes his authority by wearing a piatol. He seldom uses it, but he wears it, to give his own explanation, to prevent the necessity of using it.

The way I do, an' I think I manage the rascals purty well," said one of these bosses. "is to knock down a nigger whenever I git a new lot o' hands. That gives the new unsa good idee of what sort of a boss they've got. My old uns always stan' up to me, and I ve got the repetation of knowin' how ter deal with 'em."

These railroad negroes sleep, cook, eat, twenty or more in one box car. Their rations consist of a peek of meni, four pounds of bacon, and a quart of molasses a week. At night the bang, dance, and song fill at least the hours from sundown till midnight with good cheer, and on occasions of unusual hilarity they indulge in wrestling, boxing, and running. These sports follow twelve hours' work with the bang, dance, and song fill at least the bours from sundown till midnight with good cheer, and on occasions of unusual hilarity they indulge in wrestling, boxing, and running. These sports follow twelve hours' work with the bang, of the prevention of the car. Then they can again pursue their studies in peace, in a constitution of the car. Then they can again pursue their studies in peace.

In every car, too, there is a mi

his banjo?

Civilization, philanthropy, missionaries school teachers, and all other agents and agencies of human improvement have a prodigious piece of work to do before the turpentine negro becomes domesticated or the railroad negro civilized enough to fall within the range of Mr. Cabie's and Mr. Grady's discussion of whether the freedman is yet a freeman.

A Mysterious Letter About Fox Hunting. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "An' I let drive both barrels into the bunch and killed ninety-nine on 'em, true's as you sit there, 'Squire." "Ugh," says the 'squire. "Why don't you say a hundred, and done

with it ?" "Do you suppose that I'd its for one duck ?" "If I spills ve," said the old stage driver, "why, er are. But when one of these 'ere railways spills ye, here are yer !" There are as hard cross country riders here as in Eng-

and, but few as perfect horsemen. Hard riding is a matter of nerve (or ignorance), fine horsemanship of long education, necessarily beginning early in life, and of a rare combination of herve, delicacy of touch, equitable temperament, and other qualities not often ombined.

There are as good for hunters here as in the old country, only not so many of them. Some years ago, early one morning. I went out with the Rose Tree Hunt, one morning I went out with the Rose Tree Hunt, and the Hunter state of the the Hun

Ills father had mounted a high-bred horse, And viewed the wild for from the hillside gorse. But the son comes down by an afternoon train To torture a bagman, and home again.

A For How the Tanger.

Two Geographical Questions Answered. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please answer in your paper the questions below, on which I

wer in your paper the questions below that he united States of America, Alaska included were greater in extent than all of Europe: and (2) that taineds was similer than the Europe: and (2) that taineds was similer than the Europe: and it asserts that Cannels comprises all of British America, and I assert that it includes only the provinces of Nova Scotia. New Brunswick Quebec, United States in the States of Sova Scotia. See Frunswick Quebec, University of States of Sova Scotia. (1.) Europe has a total area of 3,700,000 square miles the United States, 2.603.884. (2.) Canada in provinces you mention and Hudson Bay and Northwe Verritories, but the total area is 3,500,000 square inites.

Primary Tenchers' Salaries.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There were \$75,000 appropriated last December for the pur-pose of equalizing the salaries of the overworked and ill paid primary teachers as compared with those of the grammar teachers. The salaries of the teachers of the tormal colleges have since then been increased, also those of the officials of the Soard of Education, but the primary teachers shartles retain as they were. Wherefree time telephone is the salaries retain as they were. Wherefree time to the description of the salaries retain as they were. Wherefree times the heart sick.

New York, April 19.

o Open Cars.

Open cars were run yesterda; for the first time this seas in on the Third avenue line in this city, and on the Fifth avenue line in Brocklyn.

THE ACLUSIONESS OF PARIS.

Sand David Person of Paintenium Green, in Turner Bank as Bores and Florines Marine Pages, April 5. The lefe of Parts has been ring in a unual. On the night of the full of the Feery Ministry there was an immense in ret that was act. France the first days which M. de Propotent openet receip in trying to firm a Cubinet, the Parlminte gave no particular a Culture, the Parlaient gave to parl signs of excitament or room of inferent extraction. On the conveyer, they conside extracte of indifference and of selfat of Proud position life and the mediate them the adopt it as a name. The Parin general bore a expense authorapt for politi-nane and in accordance with that apprit of general presidings and friently Obtah char-acterious them in their exterior life. They have a tradegay to requel all public man as come met pretects for applauting or history it consume come great diseaser, it evold appear in arbor to arease from to the fact of the exponence of the continuous of their courses and of the proportion of their courses are continuous the frequence of Ministers.

At the present around the great distractions of the funtanglie world ero the horse show or Consume Rippipie, and the picture estitute of the factions were and the protoco established to the factors. The name show lasts severation of the factors of factors are the meaning over affections of the factors of factors to see the purposes of the factors of fa

as we call them for producing pictures and wery rarely for portraits. Deineroix used them sometimes for sketches. Millet in a few cases produced regular pictures in pastel, but generally he only used the colored crayons as a means of heightening a drawing or a study. J. de Nittis was the first, about four years ago, to use pastel on a grand scale when he executed a sories of large panels, eight feet high, representing scenes on the Paris race courses, together with a number of neutralis, landscapes, and interiors, in which he employed pastels simply and boldly instead of oil. Others have since followed in his footsteps, and in apite of its fragility this delicate and beautiful art is gaining ground.

fragility this delicate and beautiful art is gainling ground.

After all, the objection of the fragility of pastel is only relative. There are in this exhibition pastel portraits 159 years old, which have
remained perfetly fresh and brilliant in color,
while the pastel executed on canvas, the surface of which is left in its natural state while
the back is reenforced by a sheet of tin foil or
other metalic paper, may be regarded as being
quite as imperishable as water color. The
powered color in this case is rubbed into the
very texture of the canvas, to which it adheres,
of course, more perfectly than it can ever adhere to paper.

The defeats in Tonquin, it was thought for a
moment, would interrupt all national joys. In

The defeats in Tonquin, it was thought for a moment, would interrupt all national joys. In the heat of twenty-four hours of high patriotic fever it was proposed to postpone the grand ball, which is to take place at the Hotel de Ville for the benefit of the poor of Paris, but the proposal met with no favor; only instead of dancing for the poor of Paris, the Parisians will dance also for the wounded soldiers, and the receipts will be divided. In the provinces, according to all accounts, the patriotic fever rages more highly than it does at Paris, and the pupils of several lyceos have decided to give up school prizes this year on condition that the nors highly than it does at failed to give up pils of several lyceos have decided to give up pils of several lyceos have decided to give up pils of these prizes to the wounded fund. If this movement spreads we shall hear of a relief fund being organized for the relief of the book publishers, who will become bankrupt through the heavy loss which this temporary abolition of school prizes will cause them to experience this year.

Theodong Child.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The gas ate their charges by alleging that it is an unjust attack powerful parties were interested was ever attacked but that those parties made use of the same arguments. ich parties do not seem to consider that they are con fiscating others' property when they lavy unjust charge upon helpless consumers, to swell their enormous dividends, which the Legislative investigation shows that
they have been dividing, but immediately that it is proposed to limit helf exactions to an amount double that
yielded by ordinary investments, they raise the outery
of communism and unconstitutionality. The pending
bill has been submitted to some of the best lawyers in
the state, who think it is constitutional, and when lawthe the courts must decide. It is to be expected
that there is courts must decide. It is to be expected
that there is constrained to the material curtailment
of their exactions agon this of the material curtailment
of their exactions upon the public which will be accomplished by this bill.

We have also learned of another line of attack which yershiffer the courts must decide. It is to be expected that the gas companies will exhaust their legal remedies before they will submit to the material curtailment of their exactions upon the public which will be accomplished by this bil.

We have also learned of another line of attack which is being pursued by the gas companies, namely, to raise the cry that this bil will prevent competition and is in the interest of monopoly. Considering that these very persons within two years have paid a very large should be accompanied to the content of the should be accompanied on the content of the should be accompanied on the content of the shoulting property owners), this plea is certainly summing, as are the criticisms of persons who have pointed out alleged defects in the bill, which they evidently had not stailed as closely as they should have done. To understand and appreciate the bill the leading principles upon which it is framed must be kept in view. These are as follows:

The bill is framed upon the theory that capital honestly raid in by stock and bond holders in furnishing gas works is entitled to liberal dividends, but that facilities exists entitled to in beraid for the accompanies in the stock has capital and watered stock are entitled to no dividenda. Also, that while we cannot take away from the stock has reasonable that the wester further taxing the public to pay dividends upon their further taxing the public to pay dividends upon their own money thus exacted. Also that, unlike ordinary business, competition will not, in the long run, regulate as only many and the amount of capital which can be economically invested in gas supply. That having as even to private the substitution of the many of the substitution of the many of the substitution of the substitution of the public to the number of limes our streets which have been furned to compete, but which combined after a brief fight, and as many as aseven sets of pipes in some of our streets, which are constantly being torn up for repars and the amount o

The French Polley in Isthmus Affairs. WASHINGTON, April 19.-The refusal of the f war to take any part in the recent disurbance at Panama, unless at the instance of the Consuls of all the nations represented there, is a relief to the Administration. That course was undoubtedly an ex-pression of the pulicy of the French Government, which neans non-interference in regard to the Lesseps canal The fears that French interests in this enterprise migh lead to embarrassments in the relations of the two re-publics are now removed.

President Barries Breaks a Bank. New Orleans, April 19.- Passengers from

Levingston, Gua emala, on the City of Dains report the fatture of the International Bank of Guatemala on account of a forced inau made on it by President Barrina for KNO. (20) of railroad deposits. The bank had \$500.000 additional railroad founds on hand, and, as a matter of precaution, suspended. It was a very conservative in-stitution, with a point up cantial of \$1,500.000, the ma-jority of the arck being held in England. Mr. R. H. Martin, an Eng. shound, was President, and President Sarrios was one of the directors.

Getting What She Wanted.

young woman, prim and slender, seated terself at one of the tables reserved for ladies in a bixth avenue oyster saloon, and after glancing over the bill of fare said to the waiter: "You may bring me, er-a-a-Satonized crab, hot.", The waiter thoted in the cook and whispered; "One devilled crab, hot as jasta..."

Miss Instella Outes has been appointed

Trans will some abound with coffing mills gas for devices paper which does disconsists the

The famous old English watering place

Consider their is a good from it the part office a month road, with good looing if provider and month for four light monthing displays from large from a

A small proces of what freshed to him like

The office of the London Pince has been

fast year's income of the Girant setate

The less of cattle in southwest Florida

Fire hundred and thirty enumerators

Gum arabic is rapidly rising in price

months no part of the new crop could be received in Alexandria north next December.

The question of again opening the Now Crience Exposition on Nov I is being agithted Not withstanding the expense that would be entailed dur

-At a wedding in Cork lately the bride's youngest brother, just out of a jacket, rose after the break-fast, and said. "Lectice and gentlemen, I have to pro-pose a tosst, "high mount be drunk standing." The gueste rose accordingly. "Now." said young hopeful. "If you will kindly keep on your legs for a few minuted

needing funds for an expedition he has projected to ob-serve the total eclipse of the sun in August, 1998, an-nounces that he puts up for eac. at 1,25° france, the right to bestow a name on the asteroid No. 266, his last

discovery. This is the dret opportunity that lovers have over had to get a star named after their sweethearts.

The white brick now made in France The process of production consists in subjecting the sand to an immense hydraulic pressure and then baking in furnaces at a high temperature, so as to produce blocks of various forms and dimensions, of a uniform white color, and of almost pure size. The product is

...The Union Médicale is greatly pleased with a gigantic skeleton of the meridional elephant in the new gallery of paleontology in the Paris Muses. It is eresting in many ways. But the intense satisfaction of he French editor seems to arise chiefly from the fact that his countrymen need no longer envy the British Museum its collection of skeletons, "which," says the

-The Family Doctor is the latest specimen the public could comprehend it, but analous mothers and fathers will not be likely to look up such phrases as "diffuse hæma:oma," "divergent strabismus," &c., which occur in it. It has an amusing way of telling us what to do in emergencies, r. g .: When there is any difficulty in judging betweet arterial and venous hemorrhage, there may be both. Treat accordingly."

-The claimant to the Lovat Scottish peerage, a gentleman of high respectability, alleges that his ancestor field from Scotland and worked in the Welsh mines of Lords Anglessy and Powers (who befriended him) to avoid punishment for having, in a fit of rage, killed a piper. The signature of the fugitive miner or he missing heir. Meantime the existing Lord Lovat ha

-The Organ für Ochandel gives an account of some experiments lately made in St Peters-burg with pyronaphths, an illuminating oil which Belltein the celebrated Russian chamier thinks will and sode kerosene. It is said to be wholly free from danger of fire, and burnin kerosene is easily extinguished by it. Pyronaphtha itself can be readily put out by water. It burns with a bright light, and gives off no smoke or va u distillation of petroleum makes it cost less than

-In France "the nobility and the bourcolsie," said Cardinal Pie a few years ago, "give fewer and fewer of their offspring to our holy order, which no longer finds its sustenance save among the children of the people." While in Ireland the fact that the priests are of and from the people has been a potent source of their influence, it does not seem in France to conciliate popular good will. The French protelariat never seems o have got over the intense hatred of the priesthood which showed itself in 1789. They regard it as the

friend of an aristocracy.

—A Georgia farmer leased some land last. year to a colored man for a third of the crop. A severe drought cut the crops short, and the negro gathered only two bales of cotton and two wagon loads of corn. The latter was stored and the cotton sold. When the land lord called for his share he was told that there was none or him. He asked, in surprise, "Didn't I rent you my and for a third of the crop?" "Yes, boss," said the darky, "but you see dere was no third. Dere was out two bales of cotton and two loads of corn; all mine, and numn for you by de contract."

-Long threatened, and still longer exposed to the ridicule of jokes and epigram makers, the statue of Queen Anne at the top of Ludgate Hill in Lon-don seems at last to be doomed to disappear. Its place, however, is to be occupied with a close copy of the en tire group, to be executed in Signifus muchle which the much from wanton destruction and the action of the at nosphere, was the work of Francis Bird, who was much in favor with Sir Christopher Wren.

-The annual report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station urges the preservation and maintenance of forests, and says this concerning woodvarieties, and to encourage the valuable sorts to take their place. Stock should not be allowed to run in woo lots for purpose of forage; there should be a careful guard against fire; seeds should be planted in vacant ices of such varieties as are most desirable; shoots of inferior varieties should be kept down, and valuable sorts should be trimmed up, so that they may grow tall forming trunk rather than branches."

-Some time ago Prof. Virehow brought together the results of an inquiry into the relative proportions of the blond haired, dark, and mixed types among the school children of the German empire. Since then the inquiry has been extended to Belgium, Austria, and Switzerland, and embraces nearly cleven mitchildren in its scope. In a lecture at the Berlin Acad rope belong to the mixed type. The distribution of the purely bland type, which contributes something over 25 per cent. And is associated with unmixed Teutonic blood, is rather curious. It is highest in Hanavar, where it forms & per cent of the population, but it is very nearly as high to the extreme east Prussian and Pos rantan districts, where history and tradition locate . preponderating Stavic element, and points to the completeness of the gradual industrial conquest of those re

gions by the Teutonic race. -A writer in the St. James's Gazette says that the leaders of the English bar make very large in comes. "But," he adds, "I doubt at this moment if there is any man who is really making more than £20,000 a year. It is within my knowledge that the late Mr. Benjamin considered it a very good average year when he had cleared £15,000. But there are men at present, without mentioning names, who certainly make more than did Mr. Benjamin, who was not greeds over fees and who would not take excess to which he could not artend. Other men are not so accupations and I dare say there may be five and twenty commen who at least twice as many who will be maxing from £2.000 to £10.000. If incomes of this kind were not to be made. few men of talent would go to the har at all. But a fittle elerate calculation will show that these seventy five presperous gentlemen earn neurly (Decision a year, to be I deriusted from the averages of their struggling brothren